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when requested, set as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, providing in its opinion the subject is one of sufficient importance.

"This department will not consider abstract industrial problems.

"This department assumes no power of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by parties to a dispute.

"This department shall adopt a set of by-laws for its government."

A WISE CORNER.

On the 16th inst. Miss Florence Ann Yates, who was a saleswoman in a candy store in Cincinnati, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The girl is said to have been beautiful, modest and attractive and had many friends and admirers. There came across her path one William Brown belonging to a wealthy family and between them there was a long courtship and a promise of marriage, but Brown did not introduce Miss Yates to his family nor did he show a disposition to set a time for their marriage. This so pained upon the mind of the young woman that she finally ended her misery by suicide. As stated she caused her own death by taking carbolic acid.

An Illinois coroner would have established this fact and a jury would have given a verdict accordingly but the Cincinnati coroner was not willing to drop the sad case in that and his finding is given under seven heads as follows:

"1. Predisposition to nervous disease, probably inherited, of which there is only indirect history.

"2. The long courtship.

"3. The different social standing of the young couple.

"4. The doubt which is widespread in the community in all cases of the absence of the notorious by young men of high social position to young women of more humble standing.

"5. The comments of friends of the deceased upon the delayed marriage.

"6. The tendency of the people of the humble walks of life to live greater stress upon such a delay than would be done by people of higher social position.

"7. The failure of the young man to introduce the deceased to his parents and his lady friends."

The coroner might have done a better job and might have been better understood had he summed it up like this: The deceased was driven to suicide by an ingrate named Brown, who had more money than brains and who filled with the honest affections of the deceased.

ADVERTISING FOR CHEAP CONGRESSMEN.

After the awful consequences of the tariff tinkering had exerted itself during the fifties, says the Ashland (Wis.) Press, no one would have supposed that there could have been found fools enough to over monkey with the tariff buzz saw again. When the period of business depression during the administration of James Buchanan had destroyed the business interests of the country and the people were in the throes of hard times such as the country had never seen before, no one supposed that the fool killer would have enough fools alive to ever pass another law tariff measure. But the fool killer was not as active as he should have been, and during the administration of Grover Cleveland the tariff mischief got in their work again. It would seem now that no man outside of an insane asylum ought to favor anything that would be liable to bring about the conditions that produced the panic of '93, but already the lesson seems to have been forgotten by some men, and they are talking of tariff revision. Now there is no crying need of tariff revision at this time. Why not allow the business interests of the country to continue a short time longer unmolested by threats of changes in tariff, which, if made, would cut a material figure in increasing the revenues, but which would greatly unsettle business. The present tariff has been on the statute books since 1897 and it has lifted the country from the slough of despond to the heights of prosperity. Every material reduction of the tariff from the time of Jefferson to Cleveland has resulted in disaster. For goodness sake, let well enough alone.

If there is to be a revision of the tariff the men who made the tariff and those who are friendly to it are the ones to do the revising. The revision of the tariff is not the occasion for a whole lot of advertising by a lot of cheap congressmen.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

Since the Philippine question has been pushed into politics there has been frequent attempts on the part of Mr. Bryan and others to deride the people as to the true object of the "Monroe doctrine." The country has been frequently told that the Philippines should be given their freedom with a protectorate on the part of the United States, such as it extends to the South American republics. Mr. Bryan at one time plainly stated this proposition when he knew the facts did not warrant any such construction of the spirit of the "Monroe doctrine." There is at the present time quite serious difficulty between Venezuela and Germany and the chances are Germany will seize some Venezuelan port until her claims are adjusted by Venezuela. If Mr. Bryan and others had been correct in their statement as to the United States holding a protectorate over any South American country, it would protest and protect Venezuela against the German intention. But we will do nothing of the kind. Venezuela will be left to settle her own affair with Germany and the latter may seize her ports or bombard them and

the United States will not interfere. Our contention with England during Cleveland's administration grew out of an intention of Great Britain to seize Venezuelan territory under the pretext that certain boundary lines were not recognized. To this we objected and incidentally saved Venezuela, not that we were concerned in Venezuela's affairs, but for quite a different reason.

The "Monroe doctrine," which in belief is that no European government shall be permitted to acquire any more territory in the American continent, was promulgated as a matter of protection to ourselves and not for the benefit of other governments on the continent. The United States does not care how much a European power may make war on our neighbors, but they cannot, without our interference, acquire territory which in the end might be used as a position from which war could be made on us. Under the "Monroe doctrine" we would object, as we do, to the voluntary sale of territory to a foreign power by a state in this continent as we would to an effort to acquire it by force.

If the readers of the Herald will note the settlement at the contention between Germany and Venezuela, they will see how far Mr. Bryan misstated the objects of the "Monroe doctrine."

DEATH WAS THE PENALTY FOR COUNTERFEITING MONEY IN THOSE DAYS—AN ANCIENT PUNISHMENT WITH IT.

About a week ago the Herald printed a two line item to the effect that a man in New Holland, Logan county, had a silver half dollar dated 1912. A few days later Louis Koehler of East Wood street produced a coin dated 1808, J. E. Johnson of West Pacific street saw these items and dug up a coin dated 1799.

All of these keepsakes are put in the shade by a piece of money exhibited at the Herald office Saturday, B. J. Bear was the exhibitor. This money is not a coin but paper and is much older than any of the other pieces mentioned. The coins owned by Koehler and Johnson are of the United States mint and the money owned by Bear is Colonial scrip and was printed before revolutionary days. The money is a 15-shilling piece, about the size of the old 10-cent silver piece. It is printed on heavy paper, that is still remarkably well preserved. Evidently it has long remained in the hands of one person and was never circulated extensively.

The piece is a curiosity, not only from its age but because of the style of printing. The wording is enclosed in an engraved border. The sides of this border are fluted columns, while the cross pieces above and below are filigree work, in which are the words, "Fifteen shillings." The piece is numbered by hand "18500." The ink still holding its color remarkably well. Below, in the center of the piece, are the words:

"According to an act of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, in the thirteenth year of the reign of his majesty, George III. Dated the first day of October, 1773." Beneath are the signatures "Samuel Miles, Wm. Hixter and Owen Jones, Jun." Their official positions are not given. The middle signature was in an ink different from that of the first and last. They are a dull, faded brown color now, while that of Hixter is a good black, retaining much of its original lustre.

The paragraph above referred to is printed in old style English heavier type with all of the old-style accessories. Every word has one or two letters in red ink, while the balance is in black ink. The conjecture is that this style of printing is to make counterfeiting more difficult. On the reverse side are the words, "To counterfeit is death." Also on the back there is a picture of a farm, perhaps put there just to fill up and the imprint of the government contract is there in black ink, "Printed by Hall & Sellers."

This piece of money has been in the Bear family for more than seventy years, no one knows just how long. Its receptacle in a pocketbook that is more than seventy years old. The piece is a quaint, old-fashioned thing with leather sides and a steel frame. The sides are stamped with a fancy figure. The piece has evidently seen more service than had the money. The red leather which forms the inner divisions of the piece are backed by pieces cut from old newspapers. The style of printing in that newspaper is almost as ancient as the printing on the money. The articles are not headed and each paragraph is indented with a "list." The scraps of paper used to back the leather was printed during the Jackson-Polk campaign. There is one paragraph which had it word or two cut off the end of each line and it is reproduced here just as it shows on the piece:

We discovered a Pike weed garden the other day, and were about as we do other noxious weeds, but, a concluded to let it remain for the present night show any who are curious in such sort of a thing it is that the Ladies have "hookers." There is just about as much between it and the real strictly hooker, as James K. Polk and General Jackson.

The money and the piece are both highly prized by the Bear family. There have been many offers for the shilling piece by persons desiring to add it to their collection, but it is not for sale.

DEEDS RECORDED.

J. J. Finn to Daniel Brooks, master's deed to lots 10 and 11 in D. P. Shelby's addition to Decatur; \$615.

A. F. Mills to John Matthews, lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 in block 8 in town of Bloomsburg; \$805.

Ed. Ashton to Charles Linking, the east half of lots 1 and 2 and lots 3 and 4 and two rods off of the north end of lot 8, all in block A in Oakley; \$425.

James W. Warnick to Noah M. Jacobs, 16 acres off of the north end of the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of 26, 16, 1 east; \$600.

James W. Warnick to Ed G. Kraft, the north half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the north half of the southeast of the southeast quarter of 31, 16, 1 east; \$200.

A. T. Summers to Ed L. Pagram, lot 12 in Gault's second addition to Decatur; \$1.

O. W. Lehman to A. T. Summers, sheriff's deed to an interest in lot 12 in Gault's second addition to Decatur; \$323.

J. J. Finn to Thomas F. Wheeler, master's deed to the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of 12, 16, 3 east; \$4040.

Subscribe for The Herald.

THIS IS ANCIENT

A Piece of Ante-Revolutionary Scrip Printed in Pennsylvania 128 Years Ago

IS EXHIBITED BY B. J. BEAR

Death Was the Penalty For Counterfeiting Money in Those Days—An Ancient Punishment With It.

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Bradley Bros
Decatur, Ill.

USEFUL

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FUR COATS.

The greatest collection of Electric Seal Coats from \$20.00 to \$50.00 that we have had this year is here now.

No. 2 Grade Electric Seal Jackets 24-in long lined with serge silk. \$15.00, worth \$25.00.

No. 3 Grade Electric Seal Coats with Nutria Collar and Revers. \$20.00, worth \$30.00.

No. 1 Grade Electric Seal Coats, Skinner's satin lining, best of workmanship all through; \$25.00 worth \$40.00.

Our Coast Seal Coats, 24-in long at \$45.00, are not equalled for less than \$60.00 in any fur store.

Alaska Seal Coats—\$160.00

If we can fit you out of stock and we have sizes 32 to 40, you save \$40.00, fur stores get \$200.00 to \$250.00 for the same quality of fur.

SMALL FURS.

Cluster Scarfs, Collarettes, Boas, Muffs, the best assortment we have ever shown. Electric Seal Scarfs \$1.00 up to \$50.00.

Natural Black Marten Cluster Scarfs, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50.

Mink Cluster Scarfs, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

Sable Cluster Scarfs, \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00.

Chinchilla Scarfs, \$40.00 and \$50.00.

CHILDREN'S FURS.

Now is the best time to buy children's furs, there are some little beauties here now \$1.00 to \$8.50 a set.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques.

All colors 25c. \$1.50 and up to \$4.50 the best ones are very elaborately trimmed and make a handsome gift.

EIDERDOWN ROBES.

Cozy things of heavy eiderdown made like a bath robe and open down the front, large collar trimmed with bands of satin to match cord and girdle; \$3.95 and \$5.00; better ones at \$7.50.

CHRISTMAS UMBRELLAS.

You must look for the novelty in the handles, all the silks and frames are good, plain handles 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Mounted handles 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.00.

Bros
Deater M.

GIFTS.

COATS.

Four Seal Coats from
the year here now.
Suits 2 1/2 long lined with
fur, with Nutria Collar and
Cout Skinner satin lining,
\$25.00 worth \$10.00
and long at \$15.00 are not
any long store

FURS.

Best Mink the best assort-
ment \$15.00 up to
er Scarfs \$3.50 \$5.00 and
\$12.50 and \$15.00
\$10.00 and \$50.00
and \$50.00

CHILDREN'S FURS.

children's fur, there are
\$1.00 to \$5.00 a set

MISSING SACQUES.

up to \$1.50 the best ones are
made a handsome gift

ROBES.

down made like a bath robe
ollar trimmed with bands
ile, \$3.05 and \$5.00 better

UMBRELLAS.

city in the handles, all the
handles 25 and 25 inch
00.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

forget that we carry a large
of Turkish and real Persian
no better Christmas gift.
Oriental Rugs at \$5.00, \$7.50
50 better and larger one \$15,
up to \$90

C RUGS.

one of domestic rugs, Smyrna
00
\$7.00
to \$9.00

1-2 and 1-3 off.

s in the lot
Hats.
Trimmed Hats.
Trimmed Hats.

YES.

Kind's are here, all qualities
limb skin glove in pique and
y best fitting glove we can
ur own importation, three
\$2.00—the best glove in the

Christmas Handkerchiefs

A little thought and a little
king around, and you'll know
to buy your Christmas
handkerchiefs, from 1 cent up to
Embroidered Handkerchiefs
er shown—such a variety was

STORY OF MEERSCHAUM PIPE

Considering the fact that about one-third of the male population of Decatur are smokers and are expecting gifts in the line of smokers' needs, a few facts about such articles should be interesting.

In dealing with a reporter the other day in the established tobacco store gave the following details about pipes and the pipe trade.

As I said, "meerschium is really a form of pipe material. The recent increase in the manufacture of such goods has caused the popularity of the genuine article, but its central idea and superior smoking qualities will always keep it in favor with the enthusiastic smoker. It is extremely difficult to detect the best of the material and the inexperienced purchaser should rely on his judgment of the article. Manufacturers of the spiritous article in order to increase the demand frequently either use genuine meerschium or make use of very inferior grades of meerschium with inferior results. Smokers should therefore be careful to select only genuine meerschium with bona fide meerschium markings.

The meerschium pipe with a meerschium bowl is worthless, not to say, injurious. All imitations of amber are not only harmful to the teeth and the substance can equal the pleasant sensation of amber in the mouth.

Real meerschium is always and everywhere precious. It has an established market value and like the diamond its value is based on the setting it is in and also like the diamond, is not of value when it is genuine.

Old meerschium pipes or holders, well selected being astonishingly high prices and are eagerly sought after by smokers and lovers of artistic curios.

MEERSCHAUM

Meerschium, meaning sea foam,

out of which our most popular pipes, bowls and cigar tubes are manufactured, is a white and cream colored mineral composed of approximately 10 parts magnesium, 15 parts silica, 5 parts pipe clay and 10 parts water and carbonic acid. It is of medium hardness and can with proper care be turned, carved and polished.

"For many years on account of its spongy nature the lighter grades floating on water it was considered by some to be sea foam, hardened afterward by exposure to the air. Others tried to prove that it was the lack of the black fish (Osca Spina) which makes the Mediterranean sea its home and more claim it to be a species of lime clay found in Asia where meerschium is still used in place of soap.

"It was a German chemist, W. H. H. by name, that first studied thoroughly the nature of meerschium, and has given the following interesting facts relating thereto:

"It cannot be dissolved in water, neither will any acid cause it to effervesce. Being in water it will only increase its weight as it soaks it up.

"The source of the best qualities of meerschium is hard to find, as the object has been long and jealously kept by a few rich merchants, who in their own interests have tried to keep it from the public.

"Very good meerschium is dug near Thana, formerly Thobas (often mentioned in the Bible) in the Greek province of Lydian. It is also found in a small Turkish village, Kiltischel, where it has been for five feet thick, among a dark green soil, a certain yearly fee having to be paid by the inhabitants of the village for the privilege of digging it.

"The best and purest meerschium, however, is found near Ekkir, Anatolia, where it is dug, dried and sold to the dealers in business, who sort, pack and send it to the European merchants.

"The Anatolians understand very well how to sort and clear the raw material, which is very important, as the lumps when first taken out are soft and waxy,

this first dry it slowly, guarding it against wind and sun, after a few days this pool of the waxy block that has formed around it, and all defects are out on its surface. After drying again in warm rooms they are rubbed and brushed until they assume a white, glossy looking surface and show the grain.

"Raw meerschium shows a great variety in shape it can safely be said that among 10,000 pieces, no two will be alike, either in color or shape, especially in the latter. It is supposed the different colors are occasioned by the great length of time they have lain in the ground.

"A vein of crack in meerschium can easily be discovered by turning the thumb and using it. If you find a space there is a crack in the meerschium. This has a great influence in the value of the article. It is a pipe a long experience to buy to advantage and even then it depends a great deal on the honesty of the dealer.

"Meerschium comes into the market in cases, selling at so much per case, the longer and finer the pieces the more valuable the case.

"In manufacturing meerschium requires great skill, the workman's eye being the only guide to produce evenness and symmetry. There is a real found in the meerschium having a velvety surface that the workman uses for polishing when giving the finishing touch to the work. Great care has to be taken against carrying the meerschium from a warm room into a cold one, as a change of temperature will produce air cracks, thereby lessening the value of the goods.

"We have heard a great many stories about a fine needle being passed through genuine meerschium but like many other stories it is not to be relied on. It takes experience to tell a good article, the lighter qualities being too porous to give a nice color even though set in wax and the heavier qualities are not so good.

"The imitations are made from parings from the real article and hardened

plaster of Paris and a preparation into which potatoes largely enter. An exceedingly good imitation is made in France by mixing fifty parts of silica and twenty-five of meerschium with twenty-five of water.

AMBER.

"The question of the origin of amber has at all times been of interest to the scientific world. It is an ancient analogy to the vegetable realm, and in all probability, derived from an extinct coniferous tree although now appearing like coal, in connection with beds in which it is usually found as a product of the mineral kingdom. It is usually of a pale yellow color, sometimes reddish or brownish, is sometimes transparent, sometimes almost opaque. It occurs in round irregular lumps, grains or drops, has a perfectly conchoidal fracture, is slightly brittle, emits an agreeable odor when rubbed, melts at 550 degrees Fahrenheit, and burns with a bright flame and pleasant smell. It becomes negatively electric by friction and possesses this property in a high degree. It is ultimately composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. An acid called succinic acid is obtained from it. Amber had formerly a high reputation as a medicine, but the virtues ascribed to it were almost entirely imaginary. An antiseptic volatile oil is obtained from it by distillation. Amber is employed in the arts for the manufacture of many ornamental articles and for the preparation of a kind of varnish. Great quantities are consumed in Mohammedan worship at Mecca and it is in great demand throughout the east.

It was obtained by the ancients from the coast of the Baltic sea where it is still found, especially between Königsberg and Memel, in greater abundance than anywhere else in the world. It is there partly cut up by the sea, partly obtained by means of nets and partly dug out of a bed of bituminous wood. It is found also where in coal and occasionally in diluvial deposits as in the gravel near London, but it is very rare

in England. It is obtained in small quantities from the coasts of Sicily and the Adriatic and is found in various parts of Europe, in Libania, Greenland, etc. It sometimes encloses insects of species which no longer exist. Leaves also have been found enclosed in it. Specimens which contain leaves or insects being much valued, delicate ones are often manufactured and imposed upon collectors. According to an ancient fable Ambr, who after his death, was changed into poplars, the ancients set an immense value upon it. Pieces of amber have occasionally been found of 12 or 15 pounds weight, but such pieces are extremely rare.

HOW TO COLOR MEERSCHAUM

"Smokers must be careful while coloring meerschium pipes or holders, not to touch them with their fingers while warm, as the spots produced are difficult, if not impossible to remove. Care should be taken not to enclose them in the case until perfectly cool, and when laying them down on a soft surface, place them on a blotting paper or better still, immerse the tube of the mouthpiece on a piece of blotting paper, leaving it free from contact on all sides.

Meerschium being both hard and soft, the latter absorbing more heat in the start than hard ones, in order to produce that rich uniform brown so much admired by connoisseurs. On the contrary, clear holders should never be allowed to get very warm and should begin to color from the outer end.

"It is very injurious to smoke new pieces of meerschium in the cold or draft for such treatment produces air cracks, which can never be entirely obliterated. This rule applies to the first seven or eight days. In order to obtain a uniform color, meerschium bowls should be smoked out from the bottom.

"The fashion prevalent some fifteen years ago of covering bowls with leather should be discouraged for the results are extremely injurious. The evaporation not

taking place uniformly the article assumes a muddy, brownish color.

"Care should be taken to avoid scratches, a soft piece of silk or chambray leather should be used to wipe the pipe or holder.

"Never scrape off the inside crust of a meerschium with a knife, but send it to an experienced pipe turner, who will remove it properly."

STYLES IN PIPES.

Continuing Mr. Michel said, "Yes, there are styles in pipes as in everything else. At present the bulldog shapes both straight and curved are going out, and there is a return to the long flat stem and the egg shaped bowl. The new pipes are highly ornamented, both gold and sterling silver being used for the ferrule and for the bowl ornaments. Meerschium is much sought although the best briars has many friends. These are ornamented like the meerschium and an extreme style has the entire bowl covered with a silver plating applied after the fashion of the silver deposit ware. A popular shape is the curved push stem pipe which comes with a pocket case and takes up little room, is neat in appearance and easily kept clean. In the screw stem the new wide thread screw is a great improvement. With this there is no wear and the stem never becomes twisted upon the bowl.

"For those who are collecting bizarre patterns or for the smoker who likes something a little out of the ordinary there are a hundred varieties of the curved bowls in both meerschium and briar.

"In the way of novelties every month sees something new in the pipe line. Among the late ones is the 'cartridge pipe'. The peculiarity of this consists in the stem which is hollowed out back of the bowl to receive a little roll of 'cartridge' of specially prepared absorbent paper. These are to be replaced when they become saturated with nicotine. The Turkish water pipe has never been a favorite here. We have sold a

good number, but I believe have been mostly used for ornamental curiosities rather than smoking.

"Extra bowls are furnished in coloring meerschium pipes fitted with a cork which in the bowl of the pipe to and then they are smoked a short time each day at first more frequently until the pipe takes the desired shade. This is the color is due to oils which are liberated from ro by heat and are absorbed porous meerschium forms a heated too much it becomes effectually prevents the absorption of the coloring matter, so the shade is obtained. The additional may be had in meerschium.

Meerschium is a perpetual 'ty. That is, it is not smoked usually crack from age. Of course for this to occur, but bowls here now which are twenty years ago, over \$25.00 worth now except to a as pieces to keep in the shop you can see they are all there I believe weighs over and contrary to what we know are fitted with leather cases bracing the bowl.

"You can buy a pipe at price from one cent to \$10.00 an endless variety of cheap new one is turned from a new one. The long German pipe with a horn mouthpiece appeals to smokers, and these are over the floor. The smoker is obliged to come one else light his pipe long paper still.

"These short clay pipes at a penny a piece are sold chiefly for soap and for use at a wake."

HAMLET WAS SANE

Having quoted the opinions of those critics who believe that Hamlet's madness was real and not feigned, I will now present the views of those who take the prince at his word that he is "that mad north-north-west," says John N. Crawford in the Chicago Journal.

"Hamlet," writes Laine, the French critic and historian of English literature, "has a delicate soul, an impulsive imagination. He has lived hitherto in noble studies, skillful in literature and bodily exercises, with a taste for art, loved by the noblest father, honored of the purest and most charming and, condoling, generous, not yet having perceived from this height of the throne to which he was born, might but the beauty, happiness, a garden of nature and humanity. On this soil which character and training made more sensitive than others, his fortune suddenly falls, extreme, overwhelming, of the very kind to destroy all faith and every motive for action, with one glance he has seen all the violence of his mother. His mind is yet intact, but the violence of his style and the rapidity of his speech show the terrible tension of the whole nervous machine. His mind is seized, I admit, but his mind, as a deer whose horns are twisted, swings and bounces with every wind with a mad haste and with a discordant noise."

"In a soul so ardent of thought, and so mighty of feeling, what is left but disgust and despair? Henceforth his thought suffers whatever it touches. He falls bitterly before Ophelia in anguish, marriage and love. Beauty, innocence, beauty is but a means of prostituting innocence." Get thee in a nunnery, why wouldst thou be a hater of sinners? What should such fellows as I do crawling between earth and heaven? We are ignorant knaves all, believe none of us."

"He is not master of his acts, opportunity dictates them. He can not plan a murder, but must improvise it. You recognize in him a poet's soul, made not to act but to dream."

Thomas Campbell, the poet, did not believe that Hamlet is mad, "Most certain it is," he wrote, "that Hamlet's whole perfect being had revolved in a shock that had muddled his faculties, that there was disorder in his soul none can doubt that is, a shaking and unsettling of its powers from their due course of action. But who can believe for a moment that there was in him the least degree of that which, with physical and mental excitement, as in the great scene where the play within the play, 'Mousetrap'—is produced, he is absolutely sane."

He has lost his faith in honor and virtue—"the world is an unweeded garden—things rank and gross in nature"

to feel pity for a mind to which we were meant to bow; nor does it seem to me consistent with the nature of his own imagination to have subjected one of his most ideal beings to such monstrous infirmities. * * * Neither, surely, could it be intended by Shakespeare that Hamlet should for a moment cease to be a mortal agent, as he must then have been. Look on him on all great occasions, when, had there been madness in his mind, it would have been most remarkable look on him in his mother's closet, or listen to his dying words, and then ask if there was any disease of madness in that soul."

The German critics are generally of the opinion that Hamlet is not insane. Hermann von Pfaffen has written with great fullness on the various topics of interest pertaining to Hamlet and Dr. Furness praises his work very highly.

On the question of insanity Von Pfaffen says: "The certainty that Hamlet is not what it is his purpose to appear, the positive certainty that he is not mad, and that he obeys his highly cultivated nature in defiance of a power which seems the more formidable because, although working skillfully to madness it does not destroy the means by which it could be mastered, this is the ground upon which the profoundest tragic effect rests. There is carried on here before our eyes a combat, in which all that is most noble and most elevated in this finite existence of ours, is engaged in opposition to the decrees of an infinite power, and the combatant unflinchingly hastens to his defeat, because, erring in the means chosen, by every step which ought to lead to victory his downfall is only the more accelerated."

A large number of other authorities might be given presenting the same conclusions, while there are other critics who may be called agnostics. They say they don't know, and some of them go so far as to say that in all probability Shakespeare himself did not know.

Henry C. Greene of Harvard, an acute Shakespearean scholar, remarks: "A real man lives in Shakespeare's brain and speaks and acts. Why he so speaks and acts we can only guess—and Shakespeare can only guess. Therefore the question as to the true nature of Hamlet's character is essentially insoluble."

For my own part, I do not find great difficulty in believing that, while at times Hamlet is in a condition of great nervous and mental excitement, as in the great scene where the play within the play, 'Mousetrap'—is produced, he is absolutely sane."

He has lost his faith in honor and virtue—"the world is an unweeded garden—things rank and gross in nature"

possess it merely.

"Man delights not me, nor woman neither." This is his state of mind, and he is overcome with melancholy. The summons of the Ghost to avenge his death awakes Hamlet to action for a moment, and he follows doubt as to whether the revelation of the Ghost are true. He does not shrink from the thought of killing the king, but his inability to will prevents him from carrying his thought into action. He feels this and expresses it in the great soliloquy: And thus the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.

And enterprises of great pitch and moment, With this regard, their currents turn awry, And lose the name of action.

It is not the fear of death that deters him from carrying out his "enterprise of great pitch and moment," for he has already said that he did not "set his life at a pin's fee." It is his irresolution and his doubt.

Hamlet has resolved to "put an antic disposition on"—to deceive whom? Ophelia, Polonius, the king, the queen, and their courtiers. Does he deceive them? Do they "fool him to the top of his bent"? Every one of them.

But Hamlet, to whom he has disclosed his purpose, never for a moment thinks Hamlet is insane. These young men are drawn to each other by the sincerest friendship Hamlet confides everything to his friend.

Since my dear soul was mistress of her choice, And could of men distinguish, her election Hath sealed thee for herself; for thou hast been As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing. A man that fortune's buffets and rewards Hath ta'en with equal thanks; and bear'st Thine own load and judgment are so well commingled That thy are not a pipe for Fortune's finger.

To sound what stop she please. Nor does Hamlet hesitate in his faithfulness. He had enough of the antique Roman in him to have died with Hamlet, but the latter wreaths the cup away and begs him to live.

About these from fidelity awhile And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain To tell my story.

Many other passages in the play emphasize me of Hamlet's sanity. It is his irresolution and vacillation that overcomes him and causes him to fail. The world is full of just such failures.

Her Thoughts.

"Father—Miranda, isn't it about time for you to think of getting married?" Miranda—Mercy, no, I have been thinking about it ever since I was thirteen years old.—Somerville Journal.

SUSPECTED HIM OF PRAYING

A Claimed Politician Deceives the Bell Boys.

Many are the stories told regarding M. J. Dowling, speaker of the Minnesota house of representatives who, because of an encounter with a bell boy in a hotel, is known today as "The Wooden Wonder," both his lower limbs and one arm being artificial, while the right arm, although intact is minus the entire hand with the exception of a slight stub of a thumb.

Mr. Dowling, despite these infirmities, walks with every appearance of ease, he dresses himself, feels himself, and, in fact, has reached a stage where he does practically everything which any man can do, including swimming and horseback riding, two accomplishments in which he is an adept.

Last week he was a guest at the Nicollet hotel, in company with his friend, Isaac Miller Hamilton, president of the National League of Republican clubs. It is his custom, when the opportunity offers, to relieve himself of his artificial appendages and he at ease and comfort.

While in this condition, during his stay at the Nicollet, he rang for the bell boy. The latter's opinion was later expressed to the clerk.

"Say," said he, "who is this man Dowling? Is he a minister?" "Why, no," replied Clerk Wertz; "he's a business man and a politician. He's a speaker of the house of representatives. What made you think he was a preacher?"

"Because, when I went to his room just now, he was on his knees at the foot of the bed praying," was the reply of the boy.

Numerous stories of this character are recorded about Mr. Dowling, and no one enjoys telling them more than he. Quo related by himself is based upon his experience in his early political days at a national republican convention at Chicago.

"The hotel at which I registered was full in overlying," says Mr. Dowling, "and rooms were out of the question, even beds were not to be had. I was assigned to a blanket with the privilege of rolling up in it and sleeping upon the floor of one of the parlors. I was up late that night, but when I wanted to retire and began to get ready for the night, there was another man, a stranger, in the room, who eyed me with ever-increasing curiosity as I removed one of my artificial limbs after another and carefully placed them upon a convenient chair. I finally threw them all off and the stranger's amazement broke out into language."

"Say, mister," said he, "excuse me, but I'm curious to know whether you're going to sleep on the chair or on the floor?" "—Minneapolis Times.

Smart Boy

"I wonder what brought the fire engines out today?" "Guess it was the horses, dad."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHANCE FOR ARGUMENT

Two Bartenders Dispute the Ability of Each Other to Mix Drinks.

A street controversy that looked very promising to have an interesting pugilistic finish was in progress on Randolph street the other night when two pedestrians paused at the curbstone to await developments. From the trend of the very complicated dialogue, it soon became apparent that the disputants were rival bartenders in a nearby saloon and that the relative merits of the two as mixologists formed the basis of the argument.

"All you can do is to draw beer," said one "you don't even know how to make a coffee cocktail walt."

"Aha! that," was the rejoinder, "I can mix up any drink when you never heard about it. I bet you can't make a house's luck."

"Found you call me names," shouted the first man. "I could hit you around the head with a brick."

"I didn't," I was asking you if you could make a horse's neck. You can't do it. Nor a maiden's neck. All you can do draw beer."

"You don't know how to make a house's luck," said the other, "I bet you don't know how to make a house's luck."

This renewed hostilities on the original lines and the two were engaged in an interesting dispute as to the definition of a bartender when a policeman chased them away. An hour later they were seen at a bar, with their arms around each other's shoulders in loving embrace.—Detroit Free Press.

Superstition Causing Misadventures

Lieutenant Governor George H. LeMaster, in his annual report on British New Guinea, tells a curious story of native superstition which is causing the sacrifice of human lives. It appears that whosoever cough was introduced by two white children and spread with frightful rapidity. It first swept the counts and is now ravaging the interior. As the natives hold that death from whatever cause is always compassed by an unknown enemy, only discoverable through witchcraft, whenever a village is attacked with whooping cough a sorcerer is consulted. The latter invariably designates another village or tribe as culpable, and a midnight massacre of innocent persons follows.

CHRISTMAS TIME

The misbegotten individual who flares himself up as a combustible Santa Claus and trips gaily around the illuminated Christmas tree has just one week more to live.

Home-made or hand-made, ready bought or bought to order, done in silk or of cotton made, big or little, the Christmas present holds the center of the human stage just now. Those of you who have taken time by the equivalent forelock, do not care for discussion of the gift question, but it is safe to say that the larger proportion of people are not so prepared and are willing to talk a little more about it. It is always next year that we will be prepared for the gift day, for everyone of us makes that resolution on every succeeding 20th of December.

Has it ever occurred to you how very very much more we all try to do for Christmas than is necessary? Take the children, for example, and is it not a fact that the costly toys are not what they were the most for. A little tree, a few yards of tinsel paper out of which can be made chains, candy covers and cornucopias, a yard of bobbinet and a stocking pattern out of which to cut the bags for the goodies, a little holly ribbon, a couple of dozen candles—and the child is riotously happy. It is not the money that is spent, but it is the thought and care and the Christmas spirit.

Bag dolls take precedence now over all others. These great big babies have sadly fat faces, but no fault can be found in the brilliant hues of their eyes, the pinkness of their cheeks and the blackness of their brows. The bag doll craze has caused the introduction of some lifeless creatures that seem like giants, compared with the dolls of the year past, and many a little girl will be, to judge from appearances, hugging around about Christmas, a doll baby bigger than herself. So great has been the rage for bags that some manufacturers and middlemen have seen fit to issue special catalogues of them, setting forth their virtues.

"Try pin books are as popular as bee-doll books once were. They are made of watered silk, with one side embroidered. They should be an constructed that they fold like a needle book, holding the pins within. A square pin book is the accepted thing, for it slips well into the pocketbook and can be easily carried. Such a trifle is suitable to give the woman of the world, the woman with everything at her command—except this little trifle. Have one of the leaves of the 'book' delicately scarlet and arrange the pins in even rows upon another out of the leaves. A little powder

complaint just his eno!

Unrest cholera is a good thing. The hanging baskets are. They come this year for w as for plants. A very large an is arranging a hanging ba it will hold her knitting lo metal thing swung from th inside there will be a pas satin lined, and in this bo hang out, and this she wi upon—making a pretty while. A suggestion for Ch One can always have some to eat at Christmas anyho nose too early for your fr mince meat. The following fruit cake is vouch for. "In the family," so to speak, decades, and one of its leas is its keeping qualities. H

FRUIT CAKE.

Beat together each a pou and good brown sugar; add one dozen eggs and beat ready a pound of sifted browned in a moderate oven half to the mixture in the p a cup of molasses and whites of the eggs, add a each of powdered cloves, apple and cinnamon, two w sherry and one of brandy; in ing half of the flour roll th currents, citron—two a pounds each—and the n and pecans—well chopped, well. There should be on the nuts mixed and weighed ing. Three proportions mo cake, but can be baked in preferred. The pans with center are best, and the over kept at a quick but not an It will take two hours and one loaf; less time, of cou smoother. Grease the pan w butter, cut paper to fit the grease also. If the cake fast slip a sheetiron under, it, and cover the top with per. A frosting as decoro know how to make it impr perance, and for this use ing, made of a pound o sugar, and a gill of boiling together until it threads; beaten the whites of three bowl, pour syrup in a dip then, beating hard all a knife in cold water and sring over the cake, which sh cold. If you wrap this chlo clean cloth and put into you can always be sure of a melting alloy for your hol and it seems a strange, phenomena, that—Christm never—well, hardly ever, m

their intention to attend the

ers' meeting at Springfie 20th and 21st.

"It is true," said the pe ideals, "that you have attal by your writings. But y duced nothing that will li

"Well," answered the co tention, "when it comes tion of which shall live, w writings, I didn't hesitate my writings."—Washington

GOES SHOPPING

Mrs. Roosevelt Performs Task Like Ordinary Woman

Washington, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Roosevelt is a woman who walks to the downtown district for some shopping. Not antipathy, Mrs. Roosevelt could be seen at an hour suited to her, and Mrs. Roosevelt. However, it is no uncommon thing to see Mrs. Roosevelt in the streets for a walk with two or three

of her children. Not long ago some one in passing down Pennsylvania avenue saw the president's dog, Jack, trotting along and fearing it had strayed from the house and that something might happen to it called it by its name. After one look, Jack wheeled about and trotted off to meet Mrs. Roosevelt, who was doing window shopping with Kermit and Archibald.

In the street neither Mrs. Roosevelt nor Miss Allen attracted the slightest attention, because they are simple and unassuming in dress and manner. Often in the shops the saleswomen are not

aware of their distinguished customers until the white house address is given, when a slow gathering of clerks about tells that the news has been quietly circulated.

Mrs. Cleveland, like Mrs. Roosevelt, often visited the stores and shopping places of Washington and made her small purchases. Mrs. Roosevelt has been the interested spectator in the top departments of downtown houses before this morning and seemingly enjoys it. Miss Allen Roosevelt is also fond of walking and frequently slips out at one of the private entrances to the white

house and goes shopping alone or calls on some friend or relative.

It is only since her presence in the white house that she has had to abandon cross country walks. At Oyster Bay it was not unusual for her to cover good stretches of country in this way.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Keller Visited a Number of the Past Week.

Superintendent John G. Keller visited the following country schools the past week. Hanganon, Miss Myra Garver, teacher, Enterprise, Charles McLeod, teacher, and Mason school, where the following are teaching: T. A. Herli, Miss Maude Cook, Miss Ola Rogers, Miss Blanche Casaret and Miss Daisy Daggett. He also visited the Durfee and Church street schools in this city.

Henry Davis has been appointed to teach the White Hall school in place of Miss Beulah McDonald resigned. He began teaching last Tuesday.

The country schools do not get two

weeks vacation at Christmas time. About a third of them closed Friday and will open again Monday, December 30th. Others will close the 24th and open the

SCOTT MADE "LOOPS."

Answer Similar Charges As His Namesake, Admiral Schley.

Very industrious deliver into history and a parallel in the history of Admiral Schley with his namesake, General Winfield Scott. In Scott had won some victories over Seminoles in Florida, and was met home at the instance of his Jessup and Gains to answer a charge that he had a "loop" to get at the Indians. A Scott was tried at Fredericksburg, he made a speech, in which he addressed himself to a Duke of Venice, and to France and England. He before the "inflated monarch" body at that time knew that the Scott meant to describe Jackson "inflated monarch" for he had with a letter and more roundly.

It was evoked, but his troubles not yet over. He went to Mexico a little army, half of his 7000 men were recruited, but with them he had Chapultepec and won the cap.

When General Worth and Pillow opportunity the mind complaints at Scott. He had not won his just as they would have had with it. He was not accused of a "loop" to get at the Mexicans and into their chief city, but he had "perpetrated" President degraded Scott before trial by doing him of the command and turning him to court martial. Scott carefully wrote to the secretary of war, after his trial, to be permitted to return to the United States, poor service with this most gallant army are at length to be repaid, have long been led to expect they had been.

From homes due to him as a victor, he returned home as a citizen, stood with a sword at his side, and while the story he had long been led to expect they had been. From homes due to him as a victor, he returned home as a citizen, stood with a sword at his side, and while the story he had long been led to expect they had been.

ICE HARVEST IS ON.

Eight inches thick and of very fine quality.

Ice harvest is on in earnest. The men are working all of the men and that they can secure. Both Matt McGinnis and Butcher & Son are in their busy season. Saturday work of cutting, hauling and storing was inaugurated and today the men will have big forces at work.

Christmas Footwear

Large Variety

Striking Styles

Extra Values



Men's Danesque Pumps, light turn soles, in kid or patent leather, \$2 **\$1.75**
Men's fine Seal Goat Slippers, opera style, chambray lined (turn soles), black or tan **\$1.50**
Men's black Kid Slippers, turned soles, opera, Everett and Hanes styles **\$1.50**
Men's tan Kid Slippers, Everett style **\$1.50**
Men's black Kid Slippers, opera style **\$1.25**
Men's Kid Slippers, Everett style, in black or tan, or opera style in black, light soles **\$1**
Men's velvet embroidered Slippers, alligator quarter, Everett style **79c**
Men's velvet embroidered Slippers with patent leather quarter, Everett style **54c**
Men's imitation alligator Slippers, Everett style **79c**

Patent Leather Dress Shoes for men in large variety, \$5, \$4 and **\$3.50**
Guaranteed Patents **\$4**
Women's fancy Juliettes, in red, velvet, green velvet, Oriental velvet, black satin, black kid, turned soles, and for trimmed; striking styles **\$1.50**
Turned leather soles and light styles, \$1 and **79c**
Women's fancy Slippers and strap Sandals in kid or patent leather; medium heels and French heels; one strap, two straps, four straps or cross straps; large variety, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.25 **\$1**
Women's warm lined Shoes, kid face, kid tip, two styles **\$2**
Kid fayed with beaver top; kid tip in lace or button **\$1.50**
Kid or kangaroo calf, fayed with beaver top; plain **\$1.24**

Dick's Seamless Foot Warmers.

Hand woven seamless foot warmers, innumerable for the household, for business men, mechanics or farmers after labor, especially adapted for nurses, invalids, clerical people, or any one troubled with cold or tender feet. Men's, \$1.10. Women's, \$1.25.

Brass Foot Tracks in Side Walk.

Frank H. Cole Shoe Co.,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

The Middle Store

148 E. Main St

HAWKINS CONCLUDES

The Story of His Wronged Defense Will Begin On Monday.

Ben Hawkins, plaintiff in the suit for damages against William Perrine, was on the witness stand Saturday forenoon to continue his testimony begun the night before. He related that the house in which he lived had a basement kitchen and dining room. Not once or twice, but frequently Perrine was there and did the cleaning for Mrs. Hawkins. He assisted her in washing the dishes, helped her to wash the clothes, and according to the story of Hawkins, made himself generally useful in assisting in the household duties. Hawkins related on one occasion his wife and Perrine became involved in a playful struggle and Perrine threw her on the floor and told her about in a way that now, at least, Hawkins thinks was not exactly polite.

Court adjourned at 11 o'clock for the day. The plaintiff will have one or two witnesses on Monday and then the defense will begin the work of offering testimony. There were only one or two others entered on the docket Saturday, LAW.

Sarah Smith vs. City of Decatur; trespass on the case. Leave to file additional counts and rule to plead by Tuesday forenoon.

Ben Hawkins vs. William Perrine; trespass on the case. Trial by jury pending.

A Few Nevers.

Never become angry at a mosquito; always show the mosquito that, while you may have your faults, you can at least keep your temper.

Never apologize to a cat by saying you thought it was a cushion when you sat down, such a comparison will only wound the cat's pride.

Never run when you see the red devil coming; invite him to come again. Courtesy costs nothing.

Never leave your house change in your trousers pocket, give your wife a nickel now and then, it will discourage theft.

Never bore your friends by telling them of your smart baby; every father to a baby does that. Be original by telling them that your baby hasn't any more sense than a rabbit.

Never go to sleep in church. If you haven't the price of a bed, apply for lodging at the police station.

Never propose to an heiress; she may suspect you are after her money.

Never stay out late—without a latch-key. Ohio State Journal.

Lost Out

A special act of the legislature several years ago provided for a city court in Mattoon giving to that court in a large part, the powers of the circuit court. Judge J. W. Hughes, formerly on the circuit bench and well known in Decatur, was the first judge elected in that court. Thursday of last week the Republicans held their primary in Mattoon to select a candidate and Judge Hughes lost. The nomination was won by L. C. Henley.

Their Mission.

The foolish, when they are kind-hearted and cheerful, may help to give zest to life.

Hold Up Saloon.

South Omaha, Dec. 11.—Three masked robbers entered the saloon of Henry Hakenholz tonight and ordered the proprietor to hold up his hands. Hakenholz reached for a revolver when one of the robbers shot him, probably fatally. The men then rifled the cash register and fled.

Deaths of the Day.

R. R. WILDEN.
Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—Riber Ransom Wilden, president of the Commercial Travelers' association, died today after a brief illness.

EDWARD RIEMER.
Milwaukee, Dec. 11.—Edward Riemer, first assistant chief of the fire department, died today, aged 54 years.

Dowager is Failing.

Peking, Dec. 11.—Reports from court say the dowager empress is in notably failing health, but it is added, her physical weakness does not affect her personal influence. The empress's health is improving.

Turned Over to Missionaries

Constantinople, Dec. 11. It is understood here the legations have handed over the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Tadjik to the missionaries in the hope that the latter will be able to convince the Bulgarians the sum subscribed in the United States is the actual amount of money available for the ransom of the captives. It is reported the authorities at Washington have called Spencer Edley, United States charge d'affaires, approving this course.

Carpets Wanted.

The managers of the Anna B. Millikin home need old Ingrain and Brussels carpets for the purpose of making new rugs for the new home. They will be pleased to have any one who can make these donations notify Mrs. T. T. Roberts, or, if possible, deliver the carpets. The handsome new home is in need of something with which to cover the floors. There are plenty of persons who have carpets they could give if they will just give attention to the matter.

Have you a cold? A dose of BAL-LARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP at bedtime will remove it. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by John E. King and Frank W. Swearingen.

It is somewhat difficult for a man to support a wife if she is unsupportable.

American Woman is Superior.

My experience in this country has not yet been sufficiently extensive to warrant my basing any judgment upon Americans at home; but, in England and on the Continent, I have seen much of Americans, and have been specially drawn to a close observation of American girls—your types of young womanhood. They have been an ever fascinating study to me, and I must say, frankly, that, in comparison with English and French girls, they must be given the palm for superiority.

This is not the mere idle compliment of a stranger in your land; it is the truth, as I have observed it. The American girl has, as a rule, a more marked and interesting individuality, more force of character, more mental independence and alertness, more vivacity and conversational ability than has her English cousin.

The chief reason for the superiority of American girls, I think, is in the American system of education. They have space, freedom and liberty for intellectual expansion and the development of character, while our English girls, from the time they cease to be infants until they are married, are subjected to a system of suppression.

It is not surprising that the average English girl is a nonentity who, when she marries, is treated by her husband as an inferior.

Some American mothers, I am told, are educating their daughters on the English plan. They are making a grave mistake. A woman has her own individuality and life to lead. Not on the character of her husband, if she has one, but on her own, will she stand or fall, and be equal or unequal to her many opportunities to wield an influence for good, and to the grave responsibilities of womanhood. Therefore, her development must not be cramped or hindered by the foolish conventions of a less enlightened age as in England, but must be given plenty of room and encouragement, as in the United States. A woman is more womanly and charming for being broadly educated and led out of the mists of ignorance, which are never a protection, but always a nuisance.

I am happy to say that, while the old-fashioned conventional ideas in regard to young women and their education are dying hard in England, newer and more progressive ideas are gaining wider consideration. While we are far behind the United States in women's colleges, we have two institutions which are devoted to the highest education of women, and our high schools, the plan of which we borrowed from you, I think, are imparting the fundamental principles of good education to thousands of young women. Extract from an interview with Madame Sarah Grand, in the December issue of "Success."

HAS RESIGNED

County Judge Ingham of Dewitt County Steps Down and Out.

POLITICIANS ARE GUESSING

Clinton, Ill., Dec. 21.—Special.—The political workers of Clinton and Dewitt county are doing much speculating tonight. County Judge George Ingham has resigned his office of county judge and the men who make politics here are trying to make out what it all means.

The republican county central committee were called together this afternoon and at that time the judge appealed the members of the committee that he had decided to lay down his robes of office. He stated that he would forward his resignation to Governor Yates and would ask that his successor be named by the first of the year. The judge requested the members of the committee to agree on some man suitable to fill the place. He gave as his reasons for resigning a desire to get back into the ranks politically, as well as a desire to give more attention to his law practice. He was elected to the office first in 1880 and has held it since.

In regard to the report that he was retiring from the bench to enter into the congressional fight coming on next fall he entered a disclaimer.

MORTON RETURNS

Missing Patrolman Resumed Work On His Beat Saturday Night.

After an absence from the city of a week, Patrolman M. B. Morton returned to Decatur on Saturday and last night resumed his place on his beat. During the afternoon Mayor Shilling said that Morton would resume work at once. Last night when Chief Sullivan was asked about the absence and return of Morton, he declined to say anything except that Morton had given to himself and the mayor a satisfactory explanation of his absence. The chief said that Morton had been in St. Louis, but beyond that would give no information.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician

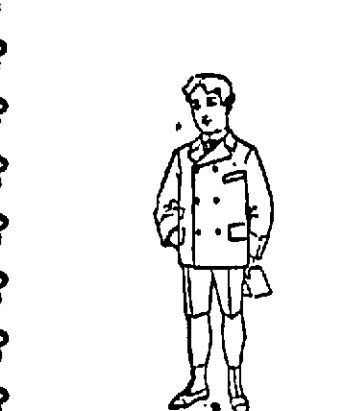
I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, contracted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

A woman's touch is known by her washboard, her piano by her husband's pocketbook.

Where Do You Buy Boys' Shoes?

Boys' Shoes

?



BOYS DO WEAR OUT SHOES to beat the band, and it seems hard to find the kind that look decent, stay together and don't cost much. Folks that buy boys shoes on the looks only, generally get gold bricks. Boys' shoes need stouter materials and better shoe-making than men's shoes—you know that.

We have the right kind, and they are the best shoes in the state for the price. The real article is stamped "Rough Rider" on the soles.

The 12 to 2 cost..... **\$1.35**
The 3 to 5 cost..... **\$1.50**

Folrath's

Sign of the Cobbler

Now is the season when the football hero retires from the glare of the stadium, and makes way for the "glove club."

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

"May, you're just making a fool of that man!"

"Nothing of the kind. It was only last night that he told me he was self-made."

There are few ailments so uncomfortable as piles, but they can easily be cured by using TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT. Relief follows its use, and any one suffering from piles can not afford to neglect to give it a trial. Price, 50c in bottles, bottles, 75c. For sale by John E. King and Frank W. Swearingen.

For Better

Minister (reading wedding service)—And you, Hans, take this woman for better, for worse?

Hans (frankly) (conscientiously)—For better, sir! She has \$10—I got nothing!—Brooklyn Eagle.

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It was very kind of kind Edward to give Susan a medal but it seems unlikely that the famous band master can find a vacant place on his uniform to hang it.

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Different

Markley—No! I don't like Barringtons. Parkley—Why, I understood you to say you thought a great deal of him.

Markley—No! I merely think of him a great deal. He owes me money.—Philadelphia Record.

For Broken Limbs, Chills, Burns,

scalds, bruised shins, sore throat, and sores of every kind, apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It will give immediate relief and heal any wound. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by John E. King and Frank W. Swearingen.

A bullet from a highwayman's revolver pierced nine \$1000 bills in the possession of a Chicago man. There is nothing which \$1000 bills usually need so much as ventilation.

In sluggish liver, HERBINE, by ben-

eficial action upon the biliary tract, renders the bile more fluid, and brings the liver into a sound, healthy condition, thereby banishing the sense of drowsiness, lethargy, and the general feeling of apathy which arise from disorders of the liver.—Price 50 cents. Sold by J. E. King and Frank W. Swearingen.

The pessimistic brother sends in the following:
Dine on your turkey—
For every door,
And then ask the Kind Lord
To pity the poor!

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